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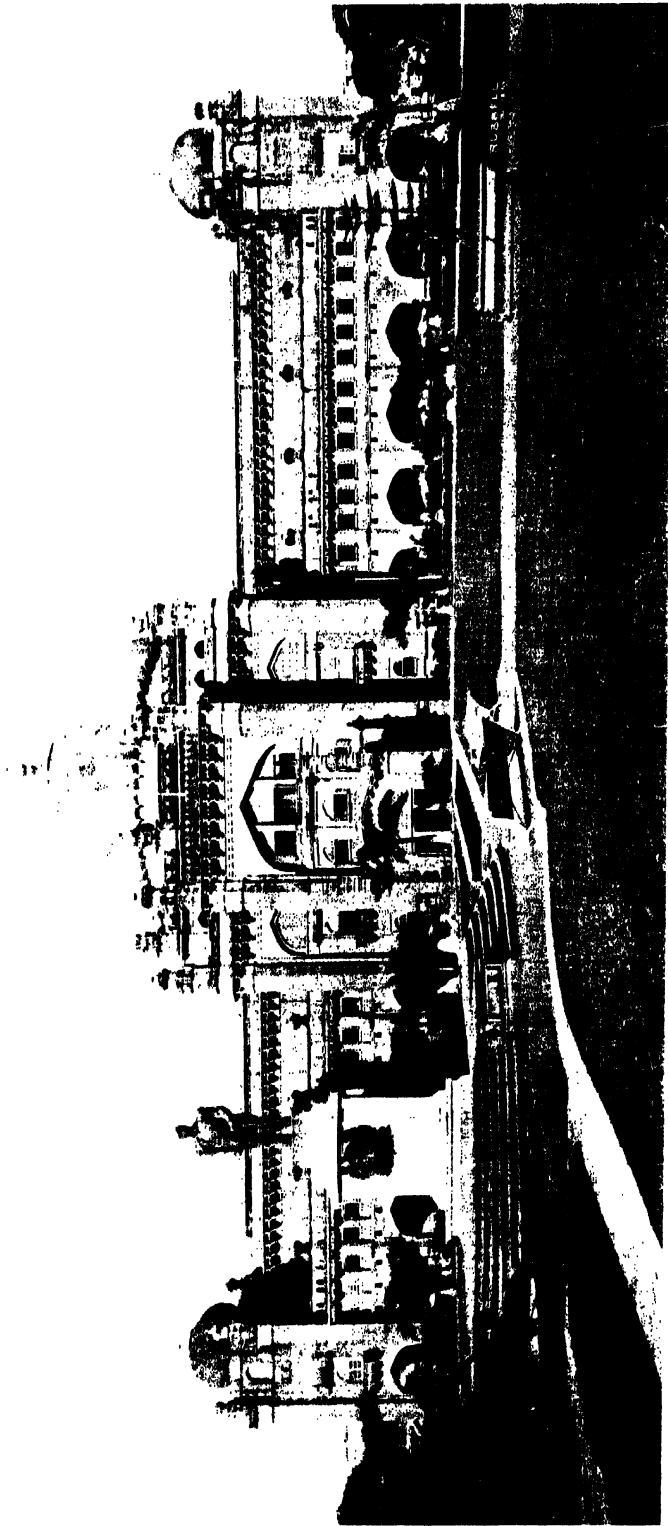
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THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

The building was erected by the Citizens of Bombay as a permanent memorial of the visit to this City in the year 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary).

It was designed and built by the late Mr. Wirtet. The architecture is Indo-Saracenic. The building has a total floor area of 31,400 sq. ft. and cost approximately Rs. 9,00,000. It represents one-third of the Museum as planned. Though the Natural History Section is included, the existing structure was intended solely for Art and Archaeology. The original design provides for two additional wings each covering a larger floor area than the present building. They are to house the Natural History and Industrial Sections of the Museum.

GUIDE TO THE PRESENT
EXHIBITION HALLS
OF
THE NATURAL HISTORY SECTION
OF
THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM
WITH AN OUTLINE OF PLANS FOR ITS FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT.

FOR USE DURING THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS.

Continuous improvements in the exhibition halls and the contemplated transfer of exhibits to a new wing, have made it impossible to issue a detailed guide to the galleries of the Natural History Section. This temporary guide includes the halls now open to exhibition and contains illustrations of many of the more important exhibits.

*Open daily except on Mondays
February to September 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
October to January 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.*

I LOOK to the diffusion of light and education as the resources most to be relied on for ameliorating the conditions, promoting the virtue and advancing the happiness of Man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Anyone who is a lover of nature, who would like to know more about the animals and birds of this country and who is interested in their preservation and protection may become a member of this Society. The chief advantage of membership is the Society's Journal which is issued free to members. The 4 numbers of the Journal make up an annual volume of some 1,500 pages, profusely illustrated in colour and in black and white. Its articles, both popular and scientific, will appeal to students, nature lovers and sportsmen the world over. The Honorary Secretary will be glad to send a prospectus of the Society to anyone who applies for it.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Life Members pay an entrance fee of Rs. 20/- and a Life Membership fee of Rs. 350/-.

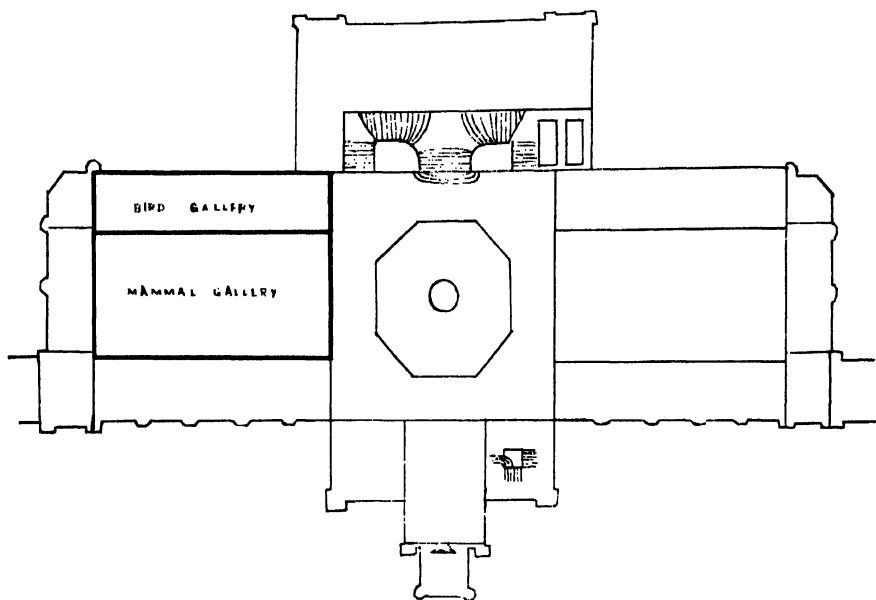
Ordinary Members pay an entrance fee of Rs. 20/- and an annual subscription of Rs. 25/-.

Applications for membership should be addressed to :

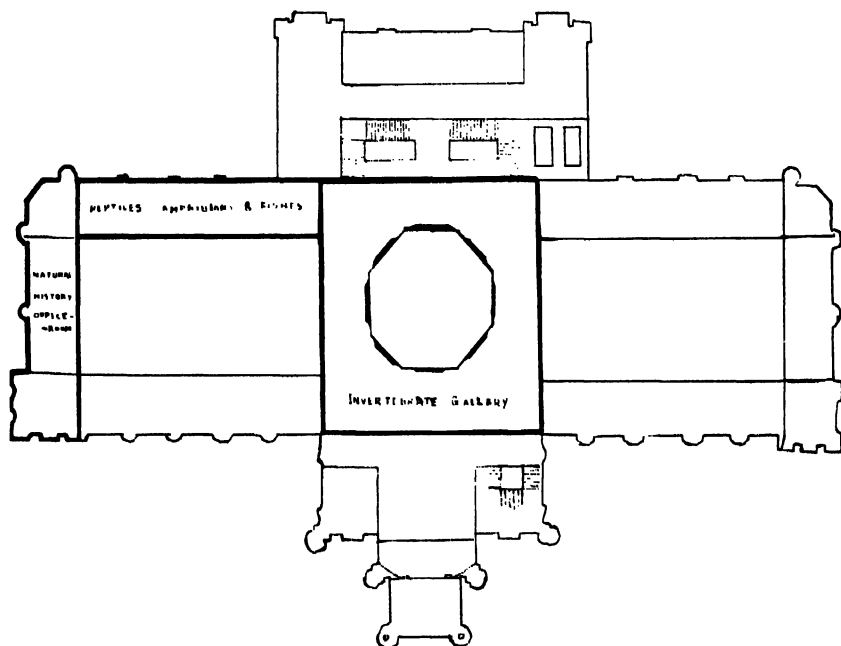
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Bombay Natural History Society,

6, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.



Plan showing the Natural History Galleries on the ground floor.



Plan showing the Natural History Galleries on the first floor

On the left as you enter the building is the Visitor's room where postcards, guides and other publications may be bought. Packages, sticks and umbrellas should be left at the desk and a ticket obtained for them.

The Natural History Galleries on the ground floor lie to the left of the Central Hall. On the first floor, they occupy the Circular Gallery and the Gallery is to the right as you enter.

Persons desirous of interviewing the Curator should enquire at the offices of the Natural History Section on the first floor the entrance to which is at the end of this Gallery.

SKETCHING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.

No permission is necessary for making drawings of specimens. Chairs may be had on application at the Section Office.

Permission to photograph specimens must be obtained from the Curator.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

On previous application to the Curator arrangements can be made to conduct parties of school children through the Natural History Galleries. It is requested that every such application should be made by the Headmaster or Principal of the School at least three days beforehand.

RESEARCH COLLECTIONS.

The Research Collections of the Natural History Section are not open to the general public, but may be consulted by students, specialists and investigators on the necessary permission being obtained from the Curator.

Those who may be willing to assist the Museum by collecting Natural History specimens in various parts of India, Burma and Ceylon are requested to write to the Curator, Bombay Natural History Society, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay. A personal interview is desirable both to obtain information with regard to the methods of collecting and also to ascertain what is required to supply deficiencies in the collections.

MAMMAL GALLERY.

**THE GAUR OR INDIAN BISON (*Bibos gaurus*).**

The Gaur is the largest of existing Bovines. Large bulls exceed 6 feet in height at the shoulder. The Gaur inhabits the hill forest-tracts of the Indian Peninsula, Assam, Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

THE KASHMIR STAG OR BARASINGH (*Cervus cashmirianus*).



The grandest of Indian Deer, the Kashmir Stag, is a relative of the European Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and the American Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*). It inhabits the pine forests of the northern slopes of the vale of Kashmir and some of the neighbouring valleys ranging from 9,000 to 12,000 feet in Summer, but descending lower in Winter. An adult stag stands about 4 to 4 feet 4 inches at the shoulder and weighs about 450 lbs. The splendid animal shown in our group was shot in the Liddar Valley, Kashmir, by Col. R. W. Burton. The animal is seen in its natural haunts amid the pine-clad slopes of this beautiful valley.



THE LION (*Felis leo*).

The Lion in India is verging on extinction. Formerly lions inhabited the jungles of Central India, Gujerat, Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab. To-day they are restricted exclusively to the Gir Forest in Kathiawar where they are fortunately strictly protected. The example shown in the Museum is an immature male. For many years it was believed that the Indian Lion was maneless, but observation has shown that some adult Indian Lions have manes as fully developed as those found in Africa where too maneless lions frequently occur.



THE CAT-BEAR OR RACCOON (*Ailurus fulgens*).

The Cat-Bear is found in the forests of the South-eastern Himalayas at elevations between 7,000 and 12,000 feet. It feeds mainly on fruit.



THE PANGOLIN OR SCALY ANT-EATER (*Manis crassicaudata*).

In India this animal is frequently misnamed the Armadillo. Armadillos are not found in this country. They are confined to America. The pangolins are burrowers and live entirely on ants and termites, the long extensile tongue being used for the capture of these insects. Pangolins roll themselves into a ball for defence and exhibit an enormous muscular power which defies any ordinary attempt to unroll them.



GROUP ILLUSTRATING ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE OF THE INDIAN DESERT REGION.

One of the most effective groups in the Museum. It represents a portion of desert country in the Larkana District, Sind. The observer is looking across a waste of sand dunes and low scrub jungle to the distant Kirihar Range. The group shows the harmony which exists between the colouring of desert animals and their drab-toned surroundings. It is a phase of colouring characteristic of desert-dwelling animals the world over.



PART OF THE DESERT GROUP.

A Saw-scaled Viper or Phoorsa (*Echis carinata*), partly buried under and scarcely distinguishable in its colouring from the sand, is attracting the attention of the Common Indian Mongoose. A Desert Lark (*Alamon desertorum*) is seen in the back-ground.



PART OF THE FOREST GROUP.

A corner of one of the panoramic groups illustrating Animal and Plant life in a South Indian Hill Forest.

BIRD GALLERY.

**THE GREAT INDIAN HORNBILL (*Dichoceros bicornis*).**

The exhibit illustrates the extraordinary nesting habits of this bird. The female enters a hole in a tree and, assisted by her mate, closes the entrance to her nest by building a wall of earth and dung across it. A narrow slit is left in the wall through which the male bird passes food to his imprisoned spouse. She remains in confinement until her young are well grown. The mother then emerges by breaking down the wall. A section of the tree has been cut out to show the interior of the nest.



THE PEACOCK-PHEASANT (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*).

One of the many beautiful pheasants exhibited in the Gallery.



SOME INDIAN BIRDS.

One of the show cases in the synoptic series illustrating the classification of Indian birds



BIRDS IN RELATION TO PLANT LIFE.

The beautiful scarlet flowers of the Silk-Cotton Tree (*Bombax malabaricum*) which blooms during the cold weather are fertilised mainly by birds which flock to feed on the nectar or on the insects which are attracted by it. Very many species of birds visit the tree, prominent among these are the Rosy Pastors and Mynahs shown in the group.



THE NIGHT HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

The group shows the parent birds, a pair of nestlings in down and, in the background, a young bird in the streaked juvenile plumage so different from the trim grey and white of the adult birds. Night Herons usually nest in large colonies on trees of considerable size. They are truly nocturnal in habit.



THE EASTERN STEPPE-EAGLE (*Aquila nipalensis*)

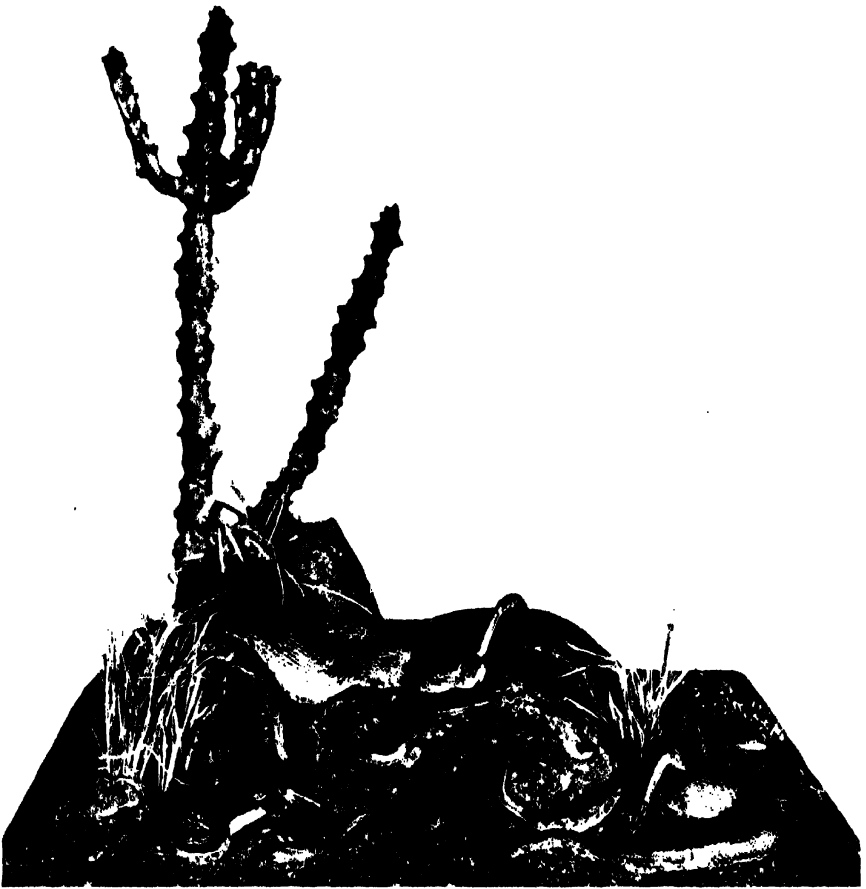
A cold weather visitor to the Indian plains. The birds shown in the Museum were obtained at Andheri, near Bombay.

REPTILE AND FISH GALLERY.



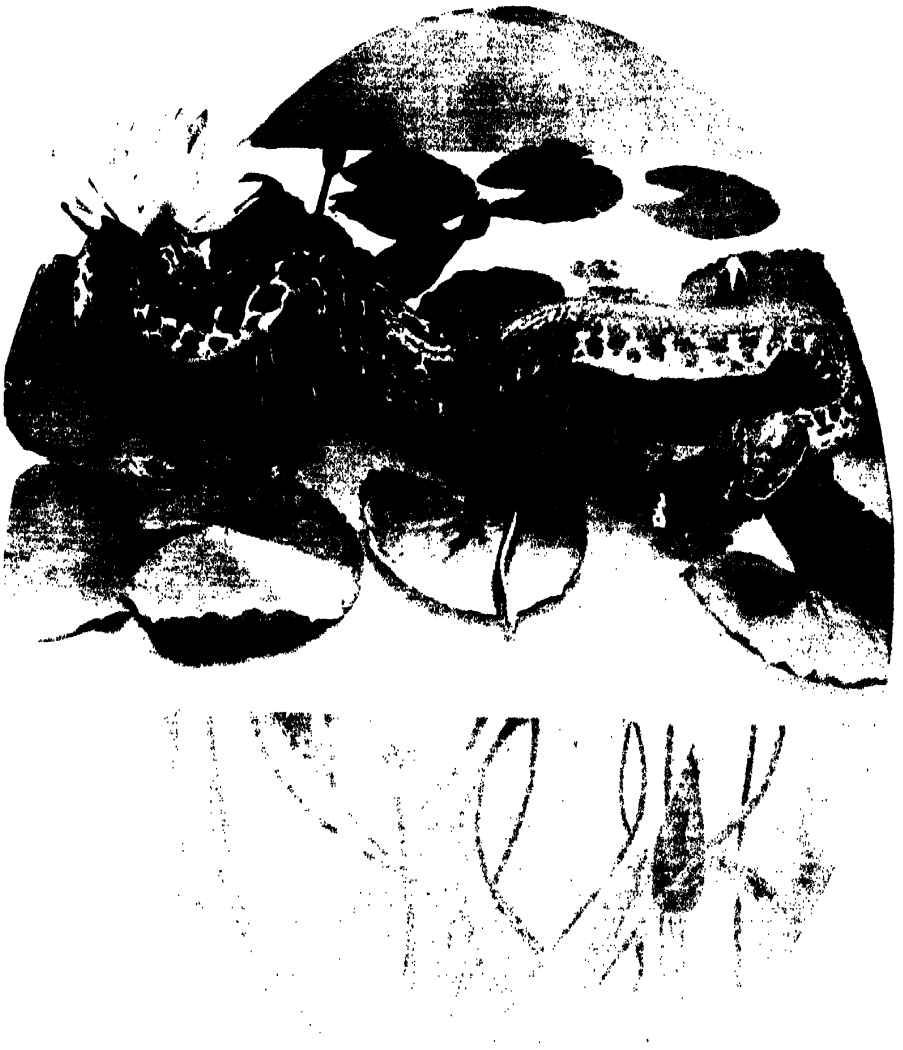
THE COBRA (*Naia tripudians*).

A favourite nestling site of the Cobra is a deserted ant-hill. The female lays from 20 to 30 eggs at the commencement of the rains.



THE RUSSELL'S VIPER (*Vipera russelli*).

As with the majority of vipers, the Russell's Viper brings forth her young alive, the eggs being hatched within the body of the parent. From 30 to 60 young are born at one time. This is one of our deadliest snakes. A serum manufactured from the venoms of the Cobra and Russell's Viper is made at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli. It is an effective antidote to poisoning by these two snakes.



THE CHECKERED WATER-SNAKE (*Tropidonotus piscator*).

A common snake throughout India, living in tanks, ponds and rivers. It is frequently met with in flooded rice fields during the rains. It is harmless to man.



SAW-SCALED VIPER OR PHOORSA (*Echis carinata*).

The Viper is shown with its prey, a Desert Gerbille. This is perhaps the most vicious of Indian Snakes. It is responsible for a very large percentage of the mortality from snake-bite in the Bombay Presidency.



SEA SNAKES.

A sub-marine group illustrating Blue-banded Sea-Snakes (*Hydrophis cyanocincta*) in a coral reef. A sea-snake's compressed body and flattened paddle-like tail enable it to swim with ease. All sea-snakes are highly poisonous.



INDIAN MARINE FISHES.

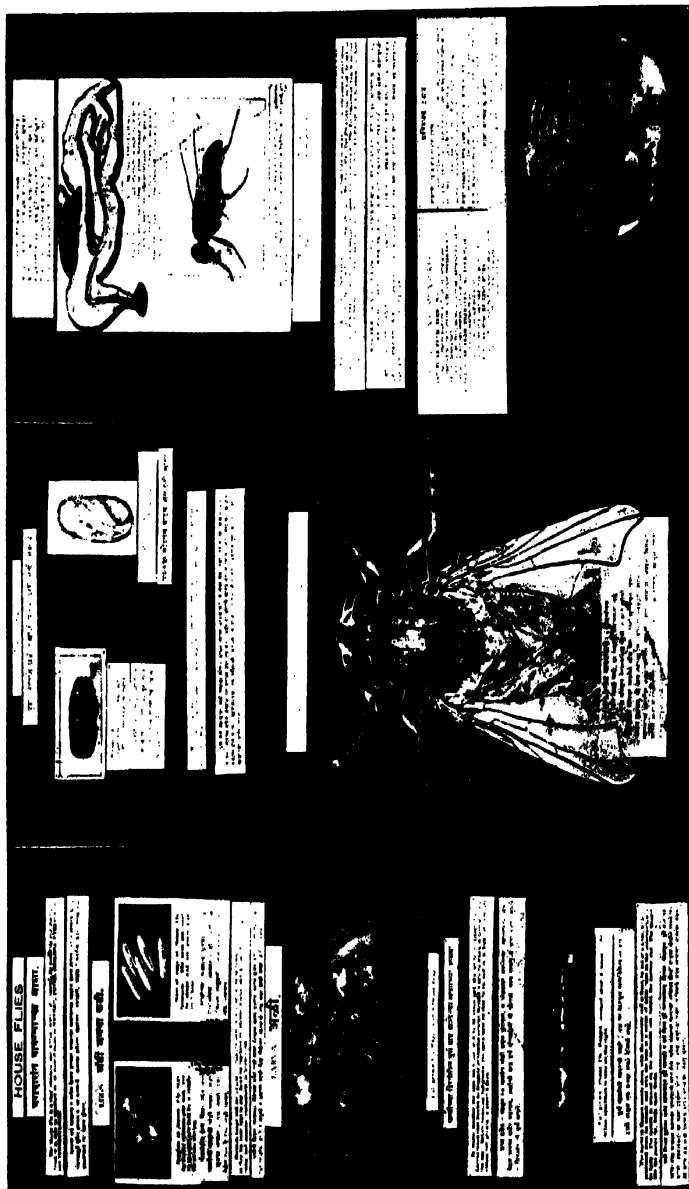
A few of the beautiful series of casts representing marine and fresh water fishes of India.



THE LEOPARD PERCH (*Serranus pantherinus*).

A giant specimen of the Leopard Perch measuring 7 feet in length and weighing 475 lbs. It was caught in Bombay Harbour on a 6" hook and night-line, baited with dead fish.

INSECT GALLERY.



THE HOUSE FLY.

One of the series of exhibits illustrating Insects as carriers of disease.

An enlarged model



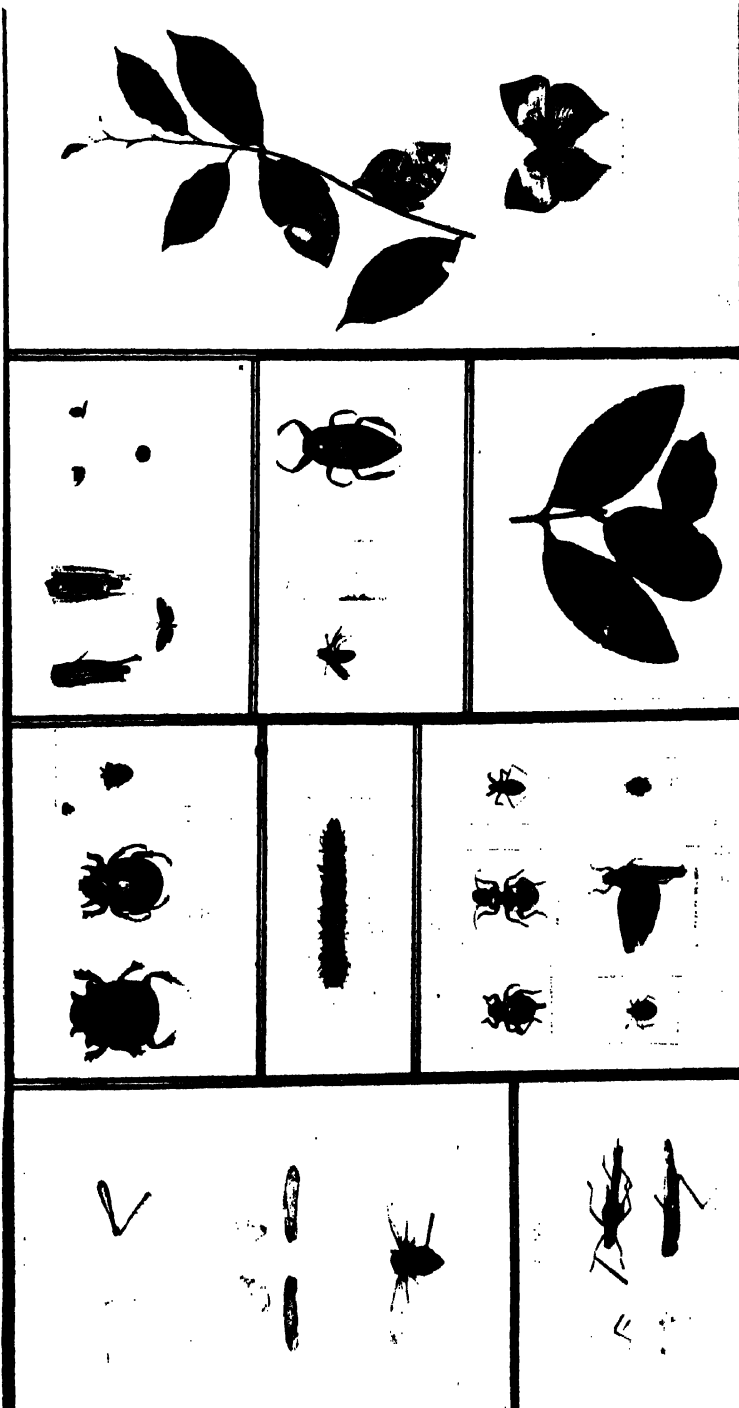
A CULICINE MOSQUITO.

Stegomyia fasciata, a common mosquito in Bombay. It does not carry malaria. Note the difference in the sitting posture of this mosquito and the malaria mosquito figured below. The position of the larvæ of these two insects when rising to the surface to breathe is equally distinct.



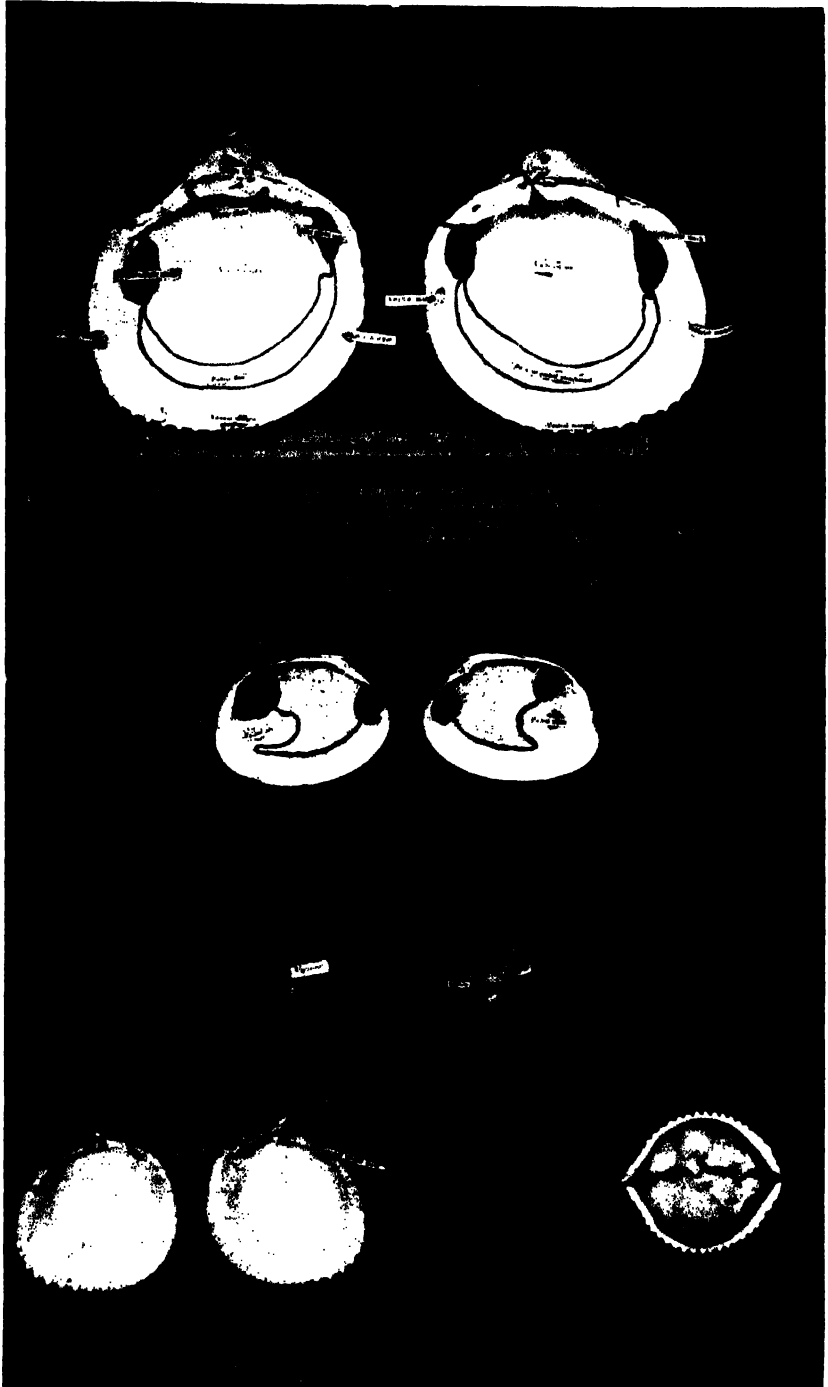
THE BOMBAY MALARIA MOSQUITO.

Enlarged model of the egg, larval, pupal and adult stages grouped to illustrate the life-history of *Anopheles stephensi*, the mosquito responsible for the spread of Malaria in Bombay.



MEANS OF DEFENCE IN INSECTS.

One of the series of cases intended for students as an introduction to the study of insects.



STUDY OF MOLLUSCS.

One of the student's cases introducing the study of shells

The various stages in the life of the Sal-boring Beetle (*Hoplocerambyx spinicornis*) whose larvae do immense damage in sal forests is shown in the adjoining section of a stem of the sal tree.



THE SAL TREE.

Exhibit illustrating one of the most valuable Indian Timber trees.

AN HOUR IN THE NATURAL HISTORY SECTION OF THE MUSEUM AND WHAT I SAW.

MAMMAL GALLERY (*Ground floor*) Exhibits illustrating the classification and distribution of Mammals inhabiting India, Burma and Ceylon. Groups illustrating the Animal and Plant Life of the Indian Desert Region. Group illustrating Animal and Plant Life in an evergreen South Indian Hill Forest. These groups particularly illustrate the influence of climate and environment on the colouration of animals, they also help to show the wonderful variety of scenery and physical conditions which obtain in the Indian Sub-Continent. A Collection of heads and horns of Indian Big Game.

BIRD GALLERY (*Ground floor*) Exhibits illustrating the distribution and classification of the Birds of the Indian Empire. Groups illustrating the nesting habits of the Great Indian Hornbill, Night Herons, and Birds in relation to Plant Life. A series of Water Colour Paintings of Indian Game Birds.

REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS AND FISHES (*First floor*) Crocodiles ; Common Indian Lizards ; Group of the Water Monitor ; Series of Casts of Indian Snakes ; Groups showing Russell's Viper with young ; Cobra nesting in an ant-hill ; Sea-snakes in a coral reef showing adaptation of snakes to an aquatic life ; Checkered Water Snake showing colour variation in snakes ; Green Whip-Snake and Green Pit-Vipers showing colour resemblances in snakes ; Exhibits of Indian and Burmese Frogs ; Exhibits illustrating Indian Marine and Fresh-water Fishes ; Giant Perch caught in Bombay Harbour.

INSECTS (*Circular Gallery : first floor*) Series of Students Cases intended as an introduction to the Study of Insects. Models of House-fly ; Mosquitoes ; Bed-bug ; Head-louse ; Exhibits illustrating how diseases are spread by insects and how they may be prevented. Classification and distribution of Indian Insects.

MOLLUSCS (*Circular gallery : first floor*) Series of cases introducing the study of Molluscs. Exhibits illustrating Indian Marine and land shells.

ECONOMIC BOTANY (*Circular Gallery : first floor*) Commercial Timbers of the Bombay Presidency ; Case illustrating the Sal Tree and its insect pests.

THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

THE exhibits in the galleries of the Natural History Section and its extensive Study Collections were either collected by Members of the BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY or obtained by means of special expeditions organised by the Society. The Society was founded in 1883 by 8 residents of Bombay with the object of popularising the study of Natural History in all its branches and, with this intention, to make collections of the animals and plants of the Oriental Region, to publish a Journal and eventually to establish a Museum of Natural History in Bombay. An agreement entered into in 1923 with the Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum has enabled the Society to fulfill one of these intentions. Its *Journal* shows how it has fulfilled the others. Under the terms of the agreement such of the Society's collections as were suitable for public exhibition and, so far as space permitted, its cabinet collections were to be transferred to the Prince of Wales' Museum. The collections now exhibited for the benefit of the public in the Museum are to be considered as a gift from the Society so long as the Natural History Section is suitably maintained in the Museum.

The Natural History Section is controlled by a Sub-Committee of 3 Trustees, two of which are nominated by the Society and the third appointed by the Board of Trustees. The funds required for the maintenance and work of the section are provided from a special grant from the Government of Bombay.

How the Natural History Section is administered and supported.

The annual grant received from Government while sufficient to cover the cost of maintaining the section leaves little for the provision of show cases and equipment. The section is thus largely dependent on private donations.

The funds which enable the section to prepare its more elaborate exhibits, to provide show cases and to carry out explorations in various parts of the Indian Empire are raised by the Bombay Natural History Society from amongst its members and friends. Prominent among these have been H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharani of Dhar, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Sir David Ezra, Mr. A. S. Vernay and Mr. F. V. Evans all of whom have given very generous support.

In all countries of the world Museums depend for their greater progress and development on the assistance of private individuals, on the help of people who have developed a sense of civic or national pride in

the Museums of their City or Country. The standard of a Museum is an index to the standard of culture of the people by whom and for whom it is maintained.

What do Museums do for the people ? Why do they deserve support ? What is their purpose ? The first purpose of a Natural History Museum is Preservation and Utilisation. We collect Natural History specimens to acquire and increase our knowledge of the animals, plants and minerals of this country. We preserve them for the future as a record of Life as it exists to-day.

We utilise and diffuse the knowledge so attained for the benefit of the people.

One of the primary aims of a Museum is to furnish the student with material for his researches whereby our knowledge of a given subject may be increased. This is the scientific side of a Museum's activities - the part which appeals least to the public. Yet it is by researches of this nature that man is able to protect himself, his cattle and his crops from disease and from the ravages of pests. We could not battle against the scourge of Malaria in this city if we did not know the particular mosquito responsible for the spread of the disease, nor could we devise measures for its control except by a knowledge of the life-history and habits of the insect. The manifestation of this knowledge by Museums educates the public in matters which intimately concern their health and well-being ; it teaches them to distinguish between beneficial and harmful creatures, briefly it utilises for the benefit of Man the knowledge gained by the study of Life.

The aid of our Museum is sought in the solution of all kinds of problems. We give below a few queries answered in 1929.

1. The identification of various species of field rats injurious to agriculture in this Presidency.
2. The identification and means of eradication of a ground tick which was causing an outbreak of fever among the staff of a station on a local railway.
3. The identification and means of destruction of insects which were damaging timber stored for the manufacture of matches.
4. Protection of furniture against beetles which were destroying it.
5. The identification of snakes and scorpions and parasites forwarded by Hospitals, Dispensaries and private individuals.
6. The recommendation of measures for Protective Legislation for animals and birds in various parts of India.

7. Destruction of insects which were damaging clothing stored by the Army Clothing Department.

Here are a few among many instances in which we have been of direct assistance to people in this country.

The Study Collections. The Museum has a comprehensive research collection numbering many thousands of specimens. These collections are not open to the general public. They are reserved for the benefit of students, research workers and investigators who by the knowledge they have previously gained are able to examine and use this material so as to work on biological problems of the highest importance and to advance the knowledge of the Science.

Public Education. The second purpose of a Museum is Educational. Just as a modern city provides gardens, parks and recreation grounds for the bodily recreation of its citizens so it provides museums to rest, instruct and develop their minds. This, we believe, is one of the greatest services which the Prince of Wales' Museum renders to the public of this city, which for its size and importance is very poorly provided with amenities for the mental recreation of its citizens. In affording the visitor recreation we seek also to instruct him. If by the character of our exhibits, the manner in which they are displayed and the information given on the label we illustrate for the visitor some truth in nature, some fact in the history of animal or plant life we are helping to instruct and educate him. The museum takes the knowledge obtained by years of study and puts it into visual form. It is the great exponent of visual instruction—the people's university. As the museum is essentially for the 'people' a special effort has been made to make the exhibits as attractive as possible. To educate one must first rouse interest, and interest is roused by attractiveness in methods of display. The visitor will see this ideal exemplified in many of the beautiful groups exhibited in our galleries.

What the exhibits teach. The Science of Zoology is the study of Animal Life embracing man and the larger animals as well as creatures so minute that they cannot be seen with the naked eye. The major divisions of Animal Life are represented in the different galleries of the Natural History Section.

The purpose of the exhibits in each of these galleries is to show the classification and relationship of the species exhibited, their habits, as far as possible, and their distribution. For while certain animals are found all over the country others are confined to a particular area. In the Mammal Gallery the visitor sees the more distinctive mammals found in the Indian Empire arranged in accordance with their families and genera. The influence of climate and environment on the colour-

ation of animals is illustrated in the group representing the animal and plant life of the Indian Desert and in the groups featuring an ever-green South Indian Forest.

Other divisions of Animal Life- Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fishes and Invertebrates are displayed on the same lines so far as limitations of space will permit.

In the Circular Gallery on the first floor, where Insects are displayed, the visitor will find a series of cases prepared specially for the use of students in the local schools and colleges. They are prepared as a guide to the student and form an introduction to the study of Insects and Molluscs. These introductory cases are supplemented by a synoptic series illustrating Common Indian Insects and Marine and Fresh-water Shells.

Attention is called to the series of exhibits designed to indicate the part that insects play in the spread of disease in this country. Among these is the exhibit illustrating the spread of Malaria in the Island of Bombay and illustrating the Life History of the Mosquito responsible for carrying the disease. Other insect pests such as the house-fly, the bed-bug and the head-louse are similarly shown in a series of enlarged models. These exhibits represent the Museum's contribution to the spread of knowledge on a subject which intimately concerns the health of the people of this city.

THE MUSEUM AND THE SCHOOLS.

Apart from the educative influence of the exhibits in the galleries of the Museum, one of the most outstanding phases of the Natural History Section's activities is the work which we have done and are still prepared to do for the Schools of Bombay.

In 1926 we started a system of Nature Study Lectures for children attending our local schools. Lectures were given at the Museum throughout 1927 and by the end of the year 22 local schools were sending pupils to the Museum. 198 classes were held during the period attended by 6,200 children. Government gave their approval to the scheme but were unable to finance it at its inception. A grant of Rs. 6,200 received from the David Sassoon Trust Fund enabled us to commence the work but owing to financial stringency Government were unable to provide the grants necessary for future years. It is much to be regretted that this has compelled the Trustees to suspend the lectures at the Museum. The success that attended our initial efforts was evidence enough of the extent and the value of the contribution the Natural History Section could make to the educational life of this City. The work the Museum was doing for the schools in Bombay, for the Boy Scout and Girl Guide

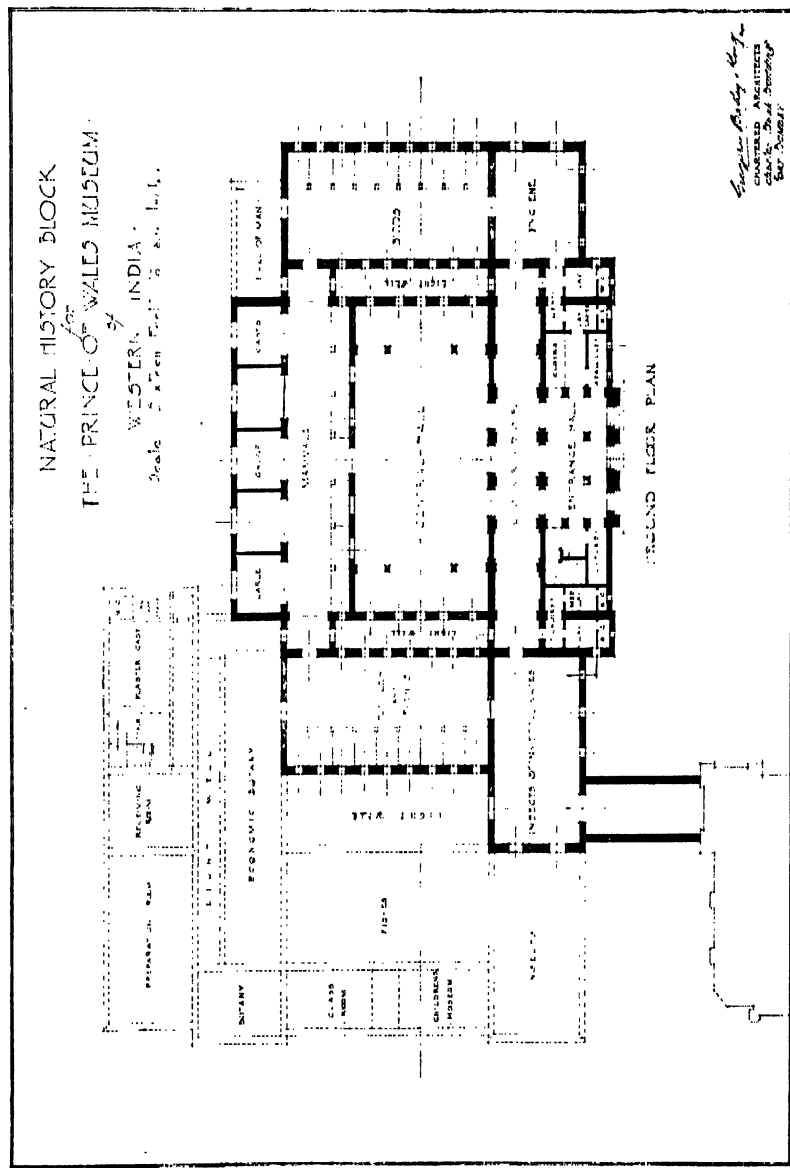
organisations, and for Teacher's Training Classes involved a great deal of labour and pains which were freely given. The work received the enthusiastic support of the children of this city and gave promise of great development. India has need of research workers to develop and protect her enormous agricultural and forest resources and the children in our schools are the nucleus from which the future research workers are recruited. To inculcate and develop in these children an interest in Nature is the first essential to a later development of an interest in Natural Science. Nature Study is woefully neglected in our Primary and Secondary schools. The important part that the Museum can play is assisting students in schools, in awakening the child's interest in Nature is clearly recognised in other countries. It needs development in India.

THE TRUSTEES' PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

An insufficient provision of space in the present Museum Building has proved an obstacle to the development of the Natural History Section from its very inception. The Galleries it now occupies are inadequate for its present requirements, setting aside the question of future expansion. The section now has a gallery for Mammals and a gallery for Birds both overcrowded. Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes are shown in a single gallery, whereas at least two galleries are required for the proper presentation of exhibits illustrative of these classes. The whole Invertebrate section, including Insects, is located in a single gallery, part of which has to be reserved for exhibits of Economic Botany. There is practically no accommodation for the valuable Study Collections, no space for a Library and Reading Room, no Lecture Hall and no suitable preparation rooms and laboratories.

It should be stated that the inclusion of the Natural History Section in the present building, designed solely as an Art and Archaeological Museum, was a temporary expedient. It was always intended that the Natural History Section should be accommodated in a separate wing. The Architects provided for this wing in the original plans for the Museum. Financial conditions prevented its erection. Ten years of continuous development in the various sections now represented in the Museum have brought about a condition where their continued progress depends mainly on the provision of more accommodation for the rapidly growing collections.

The Trustees have formulated a scheme whereby they hope, with the necessary support of the public, to erect a new building which will provide permanent accommodation for the Natural History Section.



NATURAL HISTORY WING.
Ground Floor plan. The dotted lines indicate future extensions.

It is planned to build a two-storied building which, though designed on more economical lines, will as regards the architecture be in keeping with the main building.

It will be seen from the attached ground plan that it is proposed to erect at first only part of the building. The heavily marked portions represent the part which it is proposed to erect, the dotted lines indicate extensions.

The complete scheme provides for a Central Hall in which the exhibits will illustrate the more important principles of Natural History and matters of Economic Interest. Separate galleries are to be provided for various classes of Vertebrates and separate halls for Insects and Invertebrates. Other features to be introduced are a Children's Museum, a University Students' Room, a hall of Public Health and Hygiene and a hall of Economic Botany.

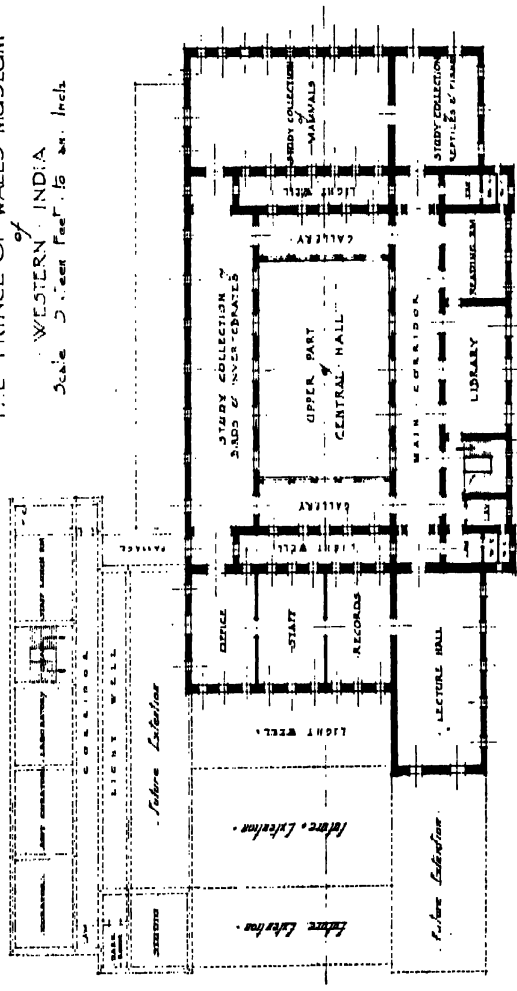
A word about the Children's Museum. Its aim is to afford intellectual entertainment and instruction of a better type to the children of this city. As an interest in Nature commences with an interest in one's immediate surroundings the exhibits in this section of the Museum will be confined particularly to the Animal and Plant Life of Bombay and Salsette. The benefit the children derive from such a logical and intimate connection with the Museum can readily be recognised. Its influence goes beyond the mere teaching of Natural History, for every agency which directly increases the attractiveness of knowledge and the ease of acquiring it becomes an agency for national culture, for better citizenship and for greater stability in civic conditions. The exhibits in the University Students' Room will be planned to meet the needs of students in our local colleges who are entering upon an academic study of Zoology. Their needs are distinct. They cannot be provided for on the broad lines in which Natural History is treated in the public galleries of the Museum.

The Hall of Economic Botany is intended to exhibit examples of Indian Trees of Economic Importance, the pests which affect them, and the methods to be employed in their control.

The Hall of Public Health and Hygiene is to be devoted to the illustration of those forms of life which carry disease to or otherwise harmfully effect the health of Man in this country. The need for public education in these matters is too obvious to be stressed here.

Though the first floor of the projected building will be used as a temporary location for industrial exhibits it is designed so as ultimately to provide permanent accommodation for the Study Collections of the Natural History Section. In addition to suitably equipped rooms and

NATURAL HISTORY BLOCK
for
THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM
of
WESTERN INDIA
Scale 3/16 inch Feet to 1/16 inch



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*Proposed Building Plan,
Classified Museum,
Charles and Pauline,
Bar Downy.*

NEW NATURAL HISTORY WING.

First floor plan. Though the greater part of the first floor will be used as a temporary location for industrial exhibits, it is designed to house the Research collections of the Natural History Section.

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